AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 11 of the specification, beginning with the words "**Figure 5**. ...", with the following paragraph:

> **Figure 5**. Expression of LEF-4, GP-64 ~~and CHI~~ in Acc-myclef-2 and AcMNPV C6-infected Sf-21 cells and expression of CHI in Acc-myclef-2-infected cells.

Please delete the third full paragraph on page 11 of the specification, beginning with the words "**Figure 7**. ...".

Please replace the last paragraph on page 11 of the specification, beginning with the words "**Figure 8**. ...", with the following paragraph:

> **Figure 7 [8].** Genomic organization of parental and recombinant baculoviruses with modified ORF1629. (a) Genetic organization of AcMNPV showing positions of ~~*BglI*~~ *Bgl*II and ~~*ArvI*~~ *Avr*II restriction enzyme sites. The positions and orientation of the polyhedrin and ORF1629 genes are indicated; not drawn to scale. (b) Genomic organization of AL1AvrII showing position of second ~~*ArvI*~~ *Avr*II site added to the virus genome. The polyhedron gene in this virus is non-functional as it lacks the first 150 nucleotides of the coding region and cannot make a mature protein.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 25 of the specification, beginning with the words "It was predicted that LEF-2 ...", with the following paragraph:

> It was predicted that LEF-2 would be localised in the nuclei of virus-infected cells. It is associated with both DNA replication and late gene transcription. Both biochemical fractionation and immunofluorescence microscopy were used to test this hypothesis. ~~Only the confocal microscopy observations are shown in Figure 7.~~ Staining was found mainly in the nucleus of infected cells at both 9 and 24 hr p.i. The staining appeared to be concentrated in a central area that seemed to match the virogenic stroma. At early times after virus-infection (9 hr p.i.), the staining was observed as small discrete areas (foci) in the nucleus. Later in virus infection (24 hr p.i.) a large central area was stained. These results indicated that LEF-2 localised in the nucleus at both early and late times post infection.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 26 of the specification, beginning with the words "BacPAK6p10Bac was modified ...", which ends on page 27 of the specification, with the following paragraph:

> BacPAK6p10Bac was modified to determine if removing a portion of the virus genome containing genes thought to be essential for virus replication prevented infection of insect cells. The region of the virus genome, which was chosen, was immediately downstream of the normal position of the polyhedrin gene (ca. 5050 - 12,000 base pairs; Ayres *et al.,* 1994). This contains ORF1629, protein kinase 1 and *lef-1,* genes that are probably required for virus replication and several other putative genes of unknown function. To remove this region from the virus genome, an extra *Avr*II site was inserted within the 3' end of the ORF1629 coding region in the plasmid transfer vector pAcALI (King and Possee, 1992). This modification (Figure [8] 7); resulted in a conservative amino acid change within the predicted polypeptide sequence of ORF1629. The modified transfer vector pAcALI-AvrII, mixed with BacPAK6p10Bac genomic DNA, which had been linearised with *Bsu*36I and used to cotransfect Sf21 cells. The progeny virus was titrated in a plaque assay and plaques that remained white in the presence of X-gal were isolated (ALI*Avr*II). These were amplified in insect cells to provide working virus stocks, which were then used to derive virus genomic DNA. The virus genomic DNA was digested with *Avr*II and analysed using agarose gel electrophoresis. This showed that a 6385 bp fragment was excised from the virus genome after digestion with the restriction enzyme, as a consequence of DNA cleavage with *Avr*II within the ORF1629 and a native *Avr*ll site within *egt.*